

Louisville Democrat.

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1887.

Corruption Committee.

For years past occasional hints from Washington, not at all complimentary to the integrity of honorable members, have appeared in the public press. They became more and more common, until at last they were so definite and tangible as to call for investigation. The result implicated four members of Congress, and convicted one or two of very equivocal practices, to say the very least; and it would be too much charity to suppose that four only have been guilty. Perhaps others have the merit of hiding better than their colleagues. We don't believe that the evil has extended to any large proportion of Congressmen; but it is mortifying to be forced to the conclusion that any one entrusted with such responsibility should betray his trust, and sell his votes for gain. Formerly, officials entrusted with public money sometimes yielded to the temptation of using it, and came out defrauders; but this was not surprising. A constant handling of money was a perpetual temptation, which proved too strong for common virtue. A wise man once observed, that perhaps Judas would not have been a traitor if he had not carried the purse. But, that Legislators should vote for gain, instead of the public good, or sell their influence and their votes for money, is a much graver matter. A change has taken place. Officers holding, during the present administration, have received and disbursed, or kept the public money with fidelity; not a dollar has been lost by defalcations; but the corruption has assumed a different class of public agents. There is a reason for this, without supposing the times have degenerated, and that men have grown worse than they formerly were; and the reason is obvious. The Federal Government has engaged in a profligate course of expenditures for what are called internal improvements. It has been found easy to get an appropriation from Congress for any object that could muster friends enough to besiege the capitol at Washington. It is idle to renege. Even a President's veto cannot arrest a bill that carries millions along with it. An object is never wanting, and its advocates are numerous and wealthy. The old guard of the Democratic party have always remonstrated, but they have not had the power to resist effectually this sort of profligacy; and the end is not yet. We still have countless millions of acres of land, and an overflowing treasury. There are fine opportunities to make a great deal of money, and such opportunities will not pass unimproved. If the tide of corruption is to be stopped, put an end to this course of profligate legislation. It was never designed that the Federal Government should engage in such business. It was not made for such a purpose. The necessity out of which this Union sprang was not the necessity for public improvements. These could be made without it. Later, however, if a man shows himself a little fastidious in voting away the public money or property, to make a road or improve the navigation of a river, he is an abstractionist; not up with the times. He is an enemy to internal improvements, and any profligate demagogue can beat him for a seat in Congress. This vice in legislation has produced its legitimate fruit—revenue and corruption. We must remove the fountain if we would stop the stream. Here are the opportunities and temptations. It will not do to prevent constantly to men such golden opportunities.

Another species of legislation becoming more and more common, is deleterious to public morals; not only in Congress, but elsewhere. Old claims, that improve by age, and whose merit is in proportion to their antiquity, afford excellent chances for speculation. Bounties to soldiers, urged by appeals to the gratitude of the country, turn out to be bounties to thousands of speculators, who make their per cent. out of all such bills. The revenue laws have been shaped to put money into the pockets of capitalists, and the subject is seldom broached in Congress without attracting to Washington an interested and mercenary lobby. A small per cent. more on sugar or cotton puts millions more in well filled purses. Happily for us, we have got rid of a National Bank, and its unlimited means of corruption; and we have not yet allowed the Federal Government to glide into the bottomless abyss of a general system of internal improvement. Let the lesser means of corruption, however, have time to operate, and they will attract their kind of greater magnitude. We see no remedy for the evil but in a sound public opinion. Let the people watch with jealousy this tendency to profligate legislation. Require a candidate to account for appropriations of land and money, that are made with so much facility in these latter days. Let us try at least, to get back to the economy of earlier times. It is true, that it is popular to preach economy, but the member of Congress who attempts to practice on such preaching, when bills for squandering treasure on bounties, internal improvements, or other worthless claims come up will be left at home next time, by way of illustrating what the popular clamor for economy means. Still, this profligate and unconstitutional legislation must be stopped, sooner or later, when their beautiful effects will be seen and felt, and then the remedy will be applied. It is high time now; but if we must have more disgraceful scenes at Washington, they will come in due time, if the present policy is pursued.

The editor of the organ has paraded again a Free Soil letter of 1849, written by Fitch, recently elected to the United States Senate from Indiana. The limitation act has disposed of that long since. Fitch can plead his raising, like the editor of the organ himself. Mr. Fitch once wrote just such a letter; but from the responsibility fell upon him, he forgot his letter. Fitch has long since repudiated these opinions, and could not have been elected to the Senate by the Democracy of Indiana, if he had not been well understood on this point. The issues, as well as the political views of thousands have changed since 1849, and it is idle to quote them now, not when confirmed by recent declarations and acts, but on the other hand, notoriously retracted and condemned.

We see that the New York Herald is quite complimentary toward the President and the new Cabinet. What mean thing has been done, the President may be disposed to inquire, that commendation should come from such a quarter. It is probable, however, that Bennett is only making an overture for spoils; or, having failed to weather the storm successfully, has concluded to turn water-cooler, and show the direction of the breeze. It remains to be seen if the good opinion of the Herald will not be more injurious to the President than its opposition.

The inauguration—The inauguration of James Buchanan and John C. Breckinridge today, will compose one of the most splendid pageants in the history of similar events in this country. The ceremony will be witnessed by an assemblage unprecedented in point of numbers, and the incoming administration goes into power amid the most flattering pagentry and pomp.

The New Treaty with Mexico.

Our Minister has negotiated a new treaty with Mexico. There are different versions of it in the papers; but there is but one point on which they all agree, and that is, that we can lend to the government of Mexico a score of millions; the consideration on the other side is not distinctly made out so far. The treaty is in Washington, and may perhaps be submitted to the Senate. It is hardly necessary to give the different versions of its provisions; but it is now understood that we acquire no more territory by it. We are not certain, however, that it is not to the interest of the United States to lend a helping hand to Mexico, if that country is on the genuine Republican tack. It would make her a better and more profitable neighbor. If we can strengthen and fortify a constitutional Republic in our neighboring country, we shall do a service to humanity, to Mexico, and to ourselves. If the provisions of the treaty are such as to secure this result, we should not object to such an appropriation of money by a treaty. Mexico has had a long struggle for a Republic, running sometimes into anarchy, and sometimes into despotism. But why should we lose hope of her? If our governments have had such struggles, except our own. She has tried to follow our example, and if we should be betrayed into a little magnanimity to help her, without an immediate *quid pro quo*, it would do us no harm. Others may lend their assistance to our cost.

The Kansas Legislature has provided for a Convention to frame a State Constitution. Whether she has the requisite population or not is not yet ascertained; and Congress has not yet passed an act authorizing this State Convention. It is desirable that when Kansas does apply for admission into the Union, the question should not be embarrassed by collateral issues. We cannot, therefore, regard this movement of the Kansas Legislature as favorable to a quiet and deliberate settlement of a vexed question.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 28, 1887.

Hon. John K. Kane:
Dear Sir: The members of the Louisville Bar, hearing of your arrival in our city on the melancholy mission which has called you from the home, and appreciating your high character as a man and a jurist, have deputed us to tender to you your profound sympathy in the loss you have sustained in the death of your illustrious and heroic son.

We need not assure you that a nation claims participation in your grief. You must know that the reputation of your son belongs to the American public, and will be cherished as a part of the nation's wealth. His heroic devotion to humanity and science has conferred imperishable glory upon his country.

It must be to you, Sir, a proud, yet melancholy reflection, that the manly virtues which were so signally displayed in the life and conduct of your noble son, were implanted in his bosom by parental care.

We do not think you are greatly indebted for the beautiful character he has left behind him to the precept and example of his loved and honored father.

Be pleased to accept assurances of our sympathy and respect.

HENRY PIRTELL,
W. F. BULLOCK,
THO. W. RILEY,
N. T. WOLFE,
JAMES SPEED,
GEO. A. CALDWELL,
W. P. BOONE,
WM. S. BODLEY.

EVANSVILLE, IND., March 2, 1887.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge your kind and touching letter of the 28th of February. I cannot say to you how grateful it has been to my feelings.

Associated intimately with the members of our profession for almost forty years, I have learned to recognize their judgment as the truest and most elevated test of personal merit, and their sympathies as less liable than any others to be clouded or misled by accident or artifice. Judge then of the sincerity with which I thank you for the tribute you have paid to my noble son's memory.

I am, gentlemen, with the highest respect, your very obedient servant,

J. K. KANE.
To HENRY PIRTELL, W. F. BULLOCK, THO. W. RILEY, N. T. WOLFE, JAMES SPEED, GEO. A. CALDWELL, W. P. BOONE, W. S. BODLEY, Esquires.

[Correspondence of the Louisville Democrat.]

Second Congressional District.

Feb. 23, 1887.

Messrs. Editors: Permit me to speak, through your columns, a few words to the Democracy of Kentucky concerning the elections which are to come off this year. It is true that we have gained a victory which has no parallel in the political annals of this country, yet we should remember that the price of liberty is eternal vigilance. The course pursued in 1855 and '56 by the opponents of Democracy clearly demonstrates the fact that they entertain the most implacable malevolence against the Democratic party, and would stop to anything to defeat it; and though they are now in a forlorn and dilapidated condition, they may do much mischief, if they are not guarded against efficiently by the friends of law and order.

By reference to the official vote of last fall, and the last apportionment of representation, it will be seen that our majority in the next Legislature will be small, notwithstanding the large majority of the entire vote of the State which we received. That the opposition are assiduously striving to obtain the ascendency in the next Legislature is quite apparent; and no wonder that they are so doing, for having forfeited the respect and confidence of all estimable citizens, nothing but place and power can save them from the odium and execration which they have so justly merited. Many of them now condemn the Know-Nothing party, yet we have reason to believe they are meditating a blow more insidious and more destructive than the Know-Nothingism of last year.

Let the Democracy of the several counties be vigilant and careful whom they put forward to represent them in the legislative halls of our Commonwealth. Let them be men who will do honor to the party, and useful to the country. Let no personal interest nor jealousy enter their ranks; but let us consider the important business that will come before the next Legislature—not the least of which is the election of a United States Senator—and come up as one man to the charge, and we will drive our dispirited foes to corners darker and more remote than those from whence they emanated.

As to our congressional prospects, I think there is no doubt but that we will send a Democrat to this District. All eyes seem to be turned to Dr. S. O. Peyton as the candidate most deserving and able. He, Leonidas like, with but a Spartan band, boldly dared to offer battle to the unknown hosts of Know-Nothingism in '55, and gallantly did he lead that band forward, dealing death-blows on every hand, until, not so much conquered as tired with conquering, he fell amid the heaps of his slaughtered enemies.

Yours, &c.,

JUNIOUS.

A chorister, wishing to improve on the lines—

"Oh may our hearts be true to you,
Like David's harp of solemn sound,"

submitted to his minister the following:

"Oh may our hearts be true to you,
Like David's harp of solemn sound."

when the clergyman, still more to modernize the text, suggested, in ridicule, the following climax:

"Oh may our hearts be true to you,
Like David's harp of solemn sound."

This last improvement so exalted that the chorister, as to induce him to be content, without further experiments, with the original text.

The following lines were written by a girl of fifteen years. A fitting tribute to a young heart to the immortal dead:

(For the Louisville Democrat.)

Elegy to the Memory of Elisha Kent Kane.

Death claims us all. Another name
Is given to the list of great—
The dust of our ashes hapless fate
Will live in everlasting flame.

Had he, although but young in years,
Had trod the earth's remotest zone,
Where Franklin's fleet, with hopeless groans,
Was frozen in the Boreal spheres.

Stern science claimed him as her own,
And yet his heart was large, and true;
For human life he had a tear;
With gifts of love his life was true.

And though in Africa's savage land,
Or burning in a Mexican climate,
He still dispensed that balm sublime
That saves a soul and heals a heart.

Humanity—his country's call,
When, where, or what his duty bid,
He, with unqualified promptness, did—
Thus won the toward praise of all.

He nobly fought the battle-life,
He bravely yielded up his breath;
Now sleep he in the land of death,
Forever free from mortal strife.

Death claims us all, good, bad, and great;
Then leave we through life and time
To build our monuments sublime,
That endow years may know our fate.

LOUISVILLE, March 2, 1887.

LAURA.

We cut the following from the Cincinnati Enquirer of a late date. The "wretch" is C. S. Malby, whose name is now a household word in all the principal cities of the West.

Mr. Malby's agency in Louisville is and has been for several years conducted by Mr. John A. McLaughlin. It is a fact not generally known among our people that, throughout the entire winter, when all of the principal rivers and bays were frozen up, and the "oyster business" suspended East, that here, and indeed at all other agencies of Mr. Malby in the West, was kept up the supply the extract we publish below will show how it was done.

WHAT A WRETCH!—What would our readers say to the development that some enterprising individual, down among the oyster beds, has been feasting us with oysters from the delicious bivalves to the total denial of everything in that shape to the Baltimoreans, who (a) have a correspondent to the Clipper of the 13th says have been led to regard oysters as a birthright luxury, to which no outsiders can have the least shadow of a right. Hear what he says:

"The epicure has been deprived of his most palatable luxury, the invalid and convalescent have failed to procure the delicious bivalve, and the million in general have been entirely cut up. Oysters, the great comfort and delicacy of fried, raw, roasted, and stewed. All this time, however, strange to say, the denizens of the far West are enabled to tickle their palates with pleasure with an abundance of these bivalves which are dried in Baltimore, living upon the sea-board and adjacent to the very oyster beds. This curious circumstance, of course, cannot fail to cause considerable wonderment, and we, therefore, will attempt to explain the mystery. The great oyster king of the world, Baltimore, since the closing of our harbor this winter, succeeded too well in monopolizing the greater portion of the cargoes of oysters, destined for our port, ere they leave the bay.

"Cargoes of fine fat bivalves may be on their way to this city to supply the demands of our Baltimore restaurants, but getting hampered in the ice, they await the appearance of an ice steamer to take them up. Now in all these steam-tugs, our would-be oyster king has secured an interest. So soon as he hears an ice steamer is to take up, he sends a party of his men to blockaded in the bay, the King's man Friday is promptly started for the coast, and away they steam toward the vessel, and the Captain thereof is informed that his vessel will only be towed up on condition that he will sell his cargo of oysters to the monopolist at the latter's own price. The condition of the poor Captain is obliged to accept. The cargo is landed at the Oyster King's Wharf, divested of their shells, packed up in cans, and railroaded off to feast the epicures of the West; while our Baltimore restaurants and oyster houses are supplied to remain without a taste of the divine bivalves."

What a monster! We hope our people will frown down such monopoly, and turn in and cut up, out of sheer revenge, all oysters that he may send to the Western towns—particularly to Cincinnati—at fair prices.

MICHIGAN RAILROAD GRANTS.—The Legislature of Michigan has divided the lands donated to the State and the following provisions are made: The amount granted is altogether between three and four millions of acres:

Detroit and Milwaukee;
Port Huron and Milwaukee;
Ann Arbor, Lansing, and Traverse Bay;
Flint and Pere Marquette;
Grand Rapids and Indiana.

All the above are in the Lower Peninsula. The following are in the Upper Peninsula, bordering on Lake Superior, viz:

Marquette and State-Line;
Ontonagon and State-Line;
Bay De Noquet and Marquette;
Marquette and Ontonagon.

The Detroit Free Press says, that although the smallest amount of lands will be given to the Detroit and Milwaukee, and Port Huron and Milwaukee, yet that the tributary roads that will by this grant give business to them, will make the Milwaukee roads the largest share of benefits.

The roads on the Upper Peninsula will also aid much in forwarding the prosperity of Wisconsin. All that is now necessary is that instant preparation should be made for the receipt of such steamers as will be credit to the line, and we have a route the shortest and best from the Northwest to the East. Let the steamers be commenced in time, and fitted by the line, strength and speed, and the business of lines bound to be among the most traveled of the thoroughfares to the great Northwest.

TONNAGE OF THE UNITED STATES.—In the course of the fiscal year, ending June 30th, '56, 21,652 vessels entered the ports of the United States, measuring 6,732,233 tons—an increase of 925,414 tons over the previous year. The total tonnage of the country, June 30th, was 4,711,533 tons, of which 673,018 was in steam vessels. The vessels built during the year were 221 steam vessels, 306 ships and barks, 697 brigs and schooners, 473 sloops, making in all 1,703 vessels, measuring 469,396 tons. The aggregate amount of tonnage owned by the United States was, in 1850, 1,191,776; in 1859, 2,180,773; in 1860, 3,535,454; and in 1866, 4,711,533. The tonnage owned by England, as shown by the custom-house returns, is four-fifths in American vessels, while to the British North American possessions it is only one-fourth. We absorb four-fifths of the carrying trade of France, while to the commerce of Northern Europe we have only half. The trade with South America goes almost entirely in American bottoms; the Cuban trade is ninety-five per cent. American; the Portuguese only one-third, and the Hamburg less than one-fifth.

NEW GOODS DAILY AT

MARTIN & PENTON'S.

96 N. 4th St., bet. 2nd and 3rd.

WE ARE NOW CONSTANTLY IN

receipt of every variety of Fancy and Dry Goods, to which we call the attention of purchasers: Choice styles of Dress Silks; super plain do; Organdies, Lawns, and Jaconets; French and English Ribbons; Lace, and all the latest novelties in Dress Goods; Printed, plain, and Crape Bagnes; Embroideries for mourning; Lace and Swiss Lace; Crapes of every description; White Goods, plain, plain, and striped; Black, blue, and brown Bagnes; Bonnets and Belt Bagnes; Mantles and Shawls; French and English Ribbons; French and English Shawls; and all the latest novelties in Dress Goods. Also, a large stock of French and English Shawls, and all the latest novelties in Dress Goods. Also, a large stock of French and English Shawls, and all the latest novelties in Dress Goods.

Refined Sugar—150 BBLs BALTIMORE—Superior quality, and for sale by (m) A. M. HANCOCK, 100 N. 4th St., bet. 2nd and 3rd.

SUGAR—45 HDS PRIME SUGAR—Superior quality, and for sale by (m) A. M. HANCOCK, 100 N. 4th St., bet. 2nd and 3rd.

TRUTH AS PREACHING—Aunt Mary saw over a tailor's door an inscription "The Fount of Fashion." "Ah!" exclaimed she, "that must be the place where the sewers come from."

Curious and Romantic History of Count de Morny's Bride.

GENEVA, Thursday, Jan. 22, 1857.

The chief topic of exciting conversation in the diplomatic-financial world, in which Geneva has been a place of some importance, was the Count de Morny, celebrated on the Bourse as well as in the Cabinet, with the Russian Princess Sophie Troubetzkoi.

About eight or nine years ago, the young Princess, with her mother, was, and then a child, went to a boarding school in this vicinity. The romantic story of both is in the memory of all, and is now on every one's tongue.

Nineteen years ago, a Miss Oussine Poushine, belonging to one of the oldest Russian families, young and beautiful, was maid of honor to the Empress Alexandra, wife of the deceased Nicholas. She lived at Winter Palace, the Imperial residence. Gaily at that time was all the rage. A flirtation commenced between the fair maid of honor and Prince Sergius Troubetzkoi, a young and fast officer of the Guards, and whose parents were among the most select *habitués* of the Imperial mansion. The Prince had no idea of marriage; the lady strayed from the paths of virtue; the affair became known; the Empress brought it to the notice of the Emperor, and the Princess was ordered to marry his victim within twenty-four hours. This was, of course, done; but Prince Sergius, on the very day of his marriage, resigned his commission and abandoned his wife. A few months afterward a young Princess was born. The abandoned mother mourned for a while her faithless spouse, but, finally, having accused by the otherwise too rigid opinion of St. Petersburg, of various vices, she retired to the village of Ribesvilliers. She was at length left St. Petersburg, on a traveling tour, stayed some time in Geneva, and settled at last in Paris, where she died the honor of the lachrymation with the gallants of the day, and among others with the veteran Ribesvilliers. She was at length left St. Petersburg, on a traveling tour, stayed some time in Geneva, and settled at last in Paris, where she died the honor of the lachrymation with the gallants of the day, and among others with the veteran Ribesvilliers.

After this event, the mother withdrew her daughter from Geneva, and both returned to St. Petersburg, where the young Princess was to finish her education in a monastery, an aristocratic educational establishment under the direct supervision of the Empress.

Prince Sergius, her father, after leaving the army, resided for some years in Paris, and after his death, his widow, who was a very young girl, well known as the friend of the celebrated Tagliani, husband of her daughter, and possessor of one of the most charming villas on the Lake of Geneva. In 1849 and 1850, Prince Sergius returned to St. Petersburg, where the young Countess again had the fortune to ensnare a young girl of good fortune. The couple tried to run away, but were caught at Constantinople just as they were on the point of leaving for Germany. The Countess, the Princess was sent by Nicholas to the army of the Caucasus, and not, as erroneously stated, to Siberia; there to kill his blood in conflicts with the Circassians. The Princess Sophie, at the completion of her education, was married to Count de Morny, an honor—being customary to bestow this distinction yearly on two or three pupils who pass the best public examination in the presence of the Empress and the Court. Care, of course, is taken that the girl shall fall on the handsomest and best born.

Such is the romantic story of the present Countess de Morny. She, like her husband, is an *enfant de l'amour*. Both her father and mother were greatly attached to her, and those who honor it being customary to bestow this distinction yearly on two or three pupils who pass the best public examination in the presence of the Empress and the Court. Care, of course, is taken that the girl shall fall on the handsomest and best born.

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Local Affairs.

**LOUISVILLE AND PORTLAND RAILROAD
INCREASED ACCOMMODATIONS.**

**TEN MINUTES LINE BY DAY.
Half Hour Line at Night.**

The patrons of the Louisville and Portland Railroad, are respectfully notified that hereafter the Cars and Omnibuses on this line will leave their respective termini during the busy parts of the day, every ten minutes, instead of every fifteen minutes, as heretofore.

They are also hereby informed, that hereafter the Cars and Omnibuses will run at night, a car starting from Portland and one from Louisville, every 30 minutes. The Omnibuses connecting with the night Cars, will start from the Galt House, instead of Brook street, every 30 minutes.

The managers of the line hope by these enlarged accommodations, to give better satisfaction to the public, and thereby increase the patronage heretofore extended to them.

The fare upon both night and day lines will be as heretofore; for through passengers or trunks, ten cents.

No charge for carpet-bags. For obvious reasons, persons having complimentary tickets will be required to pay on the night line.

JAS. H. DENNIS, Sup't.

All we remember the anecdote illustrative of the slow time made on an Indiana railroad. A gentleman on foot was passing a train when the conductor halted the car and asked the pedestrian if he wouldn't ride. The pedestrian thanked the conductor for his politeness, but excused himself by saying that he was in a hurry, and must go on. It is a fact in the history of the time that that was slow of the man was rather fast on foot. A gentleman approached the depot of the L. & P. railroad a day or two ago in a carriage a few moments after the train started. The train was three or four cars from the depot when the gentleman dismounted, and those who were acquainted with Capt. Richardson's good qualities need not be told that he filled the time table on all occasions. The heliotropist traveler took the hackman the amount of his fare, and told the bystanders that it was his intention to catch "that thing," pointing at the retreating train, and the large assemblage of the pursuer were increased. Spectators became more and more excited as the "foot-passenger" reduced the distance between himself and the train, and they were gratified to see him mount the platform in the rear of the departing train, when he turned about and waved a benediction, to the admiration of the lookers-on.

THE COWHIDE AFFAIR.—The Journal has had considerable trouble for two or three days past about an exclusive item relating to an attempt on the part of a female from Portland to cowhide a young gentleman in Sixth street in this city. One day the paper tells us that "a lady came up from Portland for the avowed purpose of cowhiding a young man," and again we are informed that "the statement to the effect that a lady had come to the city to chastise a young man was entirely incorrect." It is impossible to imagine what version the paper will give the affair to-day. As there is likely to be a doubt in the public mind in reference to the matter until the Democrat speaks out, we had as well put an end to anxiety at once. A married lady living in Portland did come to Louisville on Friday last with the design of inflicting personal chastisement upon a young gentleman in Sixth street, and was only deterred from the attempt by the interference of a third party. The affair should not prejudice the young gentleman in the least, as his offense was altogether imaginary.

CARTRIDGE AGAIN.—Nathaniel Gray, who had only just been released from the work-house a day or two before, relapsed immediately into old habits, and was picked up near the corner of Third and Market streets, Monday afternoon, in a high state of intoxication. He was before the Police Court yesterday morning, and Judge Johnston sent him out to work in the city quarry three months.

MATTHEW FINN. One of the men who applied for admission to the jail Monday night, created a disturbance because the accommodation was withheld, and got in sure enough in the natural way. He was brought before the Police Court yesterday morning for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, and was sent to the work-house a couple of months.

JANE HENDERSON. With her two little children, was found up-town in a state of great destitution, the mother being drunk. They were brought before the Police Court yesterday morning, when the woman was sent to the work-house and the children to the almshouse.

MAJOR HAWLEY. In charge of the U. S. recruiting station in this city, is making frequent enlistments for the regular service. They are sent forward to the Newport Barracks as rapidly as they are enrolled.

THE REMAINS OF DR. KANE.—The remains of Dr. Kane, on the steamer Woodford, passed Hickman, Ky., yesterday morning. He will probably not reach this city before to-night or Thursday morning.

THE SCHOOL BOARD OF CINCINNATI on Monday, after the adjournment of its regular session, held a special session at which suitable resolutions were passed in tribute to the memory of Dr. Kane.

THE STEAMBOATMAN OF CINCINNATI have had a meeting to make arrangements for joining in the reception of the remains of Dr. Kane. They have determined to join the procession in a body.

THE STEAMER DAVID WHITE.—This favorite steamer arrived yesterday from New Orleans. We are indebted to Mr. Frank O'Bryan, one of her attentive clerks, for papers and favors.

THE ATTORNEY FOR THOMAS J. O'NEAL. security for Thomas J. O'Neal, a motion in Police Court yesterday to set aside the bond. The motion will be argued on the 14th inst.

AT THE CITY ELECTION in Newport, Ky., on Monday last, the Democratic party elected all of their ticket, except two Councilmen, by an average majority of 150.

THE "NATIONAL GUN QUAD." of this city, have volunteered to fire a salute on the occasion of Mr. Secretary Guthrie's arrival in this city.

DR. RAY'S COFFEE BOILERS.—In this age of invention, in which almost every day brings up something new, we have adopted the rule that we will regard every new invention as a humbug, until ample experience and repeated trial shall have proved its virtue. Some two weeks ago Dr. Ray presented us with one of his Coffee Boilers, requesting us to try it. We promptly declined to do so, believing his invention to be worthless. He sat his boiler upon our desk, saying, "I believe that this boiler will save nearly one-half the entire expense of tea and coffee, and at the same time make a better beverage than can be made without it. If," said he, "I am correct in this, everybody ought to have one. I take this home and try it, and let your readers just what you honestly think of it." His confidence in his invention, and the fair opportunity he had thus given us to expose what we thought to be an imposition, induced us to take it home; and now, after submitting the boiler to actual trial, we are compelled to say that it is worthy of all the merit that its inventor claims for it. We think that every housekeeper ought to have one, or two—they are just as useful for tea as coffee.

A. Jaeger & Co. are the only agents for this city. Whether you buy a boiler or not, you should call on the agents, at 119 and 121 Fourth street, and get one of the Doctor's circulars, which will tell you how to roast coffee.

WHO IS TO BE MAYOR?—For the information of those fast friends of his, it is fair to presume, carry no extra weight in this community (either accidental or otherwise), I will state that I am not an aspirant for the office of Mayor, nor have I solicited the vote or influence of any person residing in either district of this city, or elsewhere, in connection with the present election, either directly or indirectly, with a view to obtain that office.

D. L. BEATTY. P. S. Notwithstanding, nevertheless, and inasmuch as "all true Americans" in Council assembled have condemned the "wild hunt for office," therefore the subscriber is not seeking or soliciting the Mayoralty, but just standing around loose in the way, with the hope that the office might fall over such a weighty subject.

HOMICIDE IN WASHINGTON.—The Washington Star of Saturday last contains the particulars of the death of David Hume, a merchant of Alexandria, Va., at the hands of D. C. Lee, of London county, Va., a clerk in the Pension Bureau at Washington. The difficulty occurred at the Presidential levee the previous evening, where Lee charged Hume with attempting to pick his pocket. Hume called upon Lee the next morning for an explanation, during which conference Lee shot Hume, causing his immediate death. The shooting was probably done in self-defense, though the Star does not inform the public that Lee was examined for the offense.

A COOL VILLAIN.—The Boston Traveler states that during a visit of the Committee of the Legislature on Prisons to the Massachusetts State Prison, on Wednesday, Carter, the murderer of the late warden, was taken out of his cell into the passage-way for the purpose of giving the committee a better opportunity of judging of his mental and physical condition. Carter was handcuffed at the time, and in the presence of the committee, he took a piece of a spoon handle from under his sleeve, and with it managed to unlock his cuffs and free his hands, nearly as quickly as it could be done by another with the proper key. The committee manifested their astonishment at the act, and the prisoner observing it, coolly remarked with an oath: "You don't suppose I'm fool enough to sleep with things on me, do you?"

THEATRE.—Mr. and Mrs. Conway had a good house present last night, and Macbeth was performed in very good style by the principal characters. The choruses have been better rendered by the same persons, but there was no particular fault to find. Mr. Conway's reading of Macbeth pleased us much. He evidenced a true perception of the character as the author appears to us to have drawn it, and his action well supported his reading. The only defect seemed to be in his voice, which is of a quality not exactly suited to heavy passion. Mrs. Conway's Lady Macbeth was beautifully read and rendered, and she has already made herself a favorite.

TO-NIGHT they will appear as Marston and Juliet in Love and Loyalty, and we have no doubt, to a full house.

DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY IN HAWESVILLE. The high winds of last Sunday caused considerable damage to the property of several coal proprietors at Hawesville. A gentleman remarked that Mr. Hawes lost three tow-boats. The Rev. Company's steam tow-boat and two other boats were lost. Mayo & Co.'s wharf boat and one tow-boat was sunk, and Messrs. Boyd & Purcell lost two coal boats just ready for the Southern market, with about 18,000 bushels of coal. We learn that the Messrs. Ford escaped without any loss.

THE MAYORALTY.—The Know-Nothing candidates for Mayor are very busy urging their claims. The prominent aspirants are Major Mousarrat, General Filcher, Dr. Weatherford, and David L. Beatty. It is understood that Weatherford enjoys the favor of the wire workers, but that he is unpopular among the rank-and-file, and Beatty has been so sectional in his course heretofore that they won't touch him with a ten-foot pole in the Eastern District. The primary election is to be held on Saturday night, when the anxieties of the faithful will be relieved.

IT IS HARDLY to be expected that physicians can attend promptly to every call made upon them by the distressed, but affections should be alleviated, if possible. A poor, miserable woman, in the alley between Preston and Floyd, and Market and Jefferson streets, on Monday night, in extreme suffering, sent to the office of most of the physicians in that locality in Jefferson street for medical advice, but no physician had the time to call upon her.

ALL FOR LOVE.—We learn from the York (Pa.) Pennsylvanian that a young man who had been paying his addresses to a young lady in that county, committed suicide because he could not gain the consent of his mother to their marriage. The corpse of the young man was discovered by his brother, who had just arrived from the West, lying in the woods. His mother has lost her reason in consequence of the sad termination of the affair.

SAD OCCURRENCE.—A city paper yesterday contains an advertisement from Mr. Jacob Kintner, who lives opposite Rock Haven, Ky., in Indiana, offering a reward for the recovery of the body of his son, who was drowned in the Ohio at that place, on Monday last, while attempting to cross the river in a skiff. The name of the young man was W. H. Kintner, aged twenty-one, and he was a young man of genius and great promise.

A VESSEL BUILT IN A PENITENTIARY.—The lessee has built and launched at the penitentiary in Wetumpka, Ala., a sloop of about thirty tons. She is called the Coquette, and is intended to be sold for a fishing smack in Mobile.

She was designed and built by two or three national convicts. Her draft is two feet and a half.

INDICTED FOR MURDER.—It will be remembered that there was a fire on the Seventh-street plank road last Sunday night, which in an aged Poland was burned. We expressed the opinion at the time that the fire was the work of an incendiary. We have been confirmed in our opinion by the trial of a negro named Leonard Potter, who has been committed to answer a charge of murder at the next term of the Criminal Court for the offense.

FOX CHASE.—Wm. Battering, who lives in Walnut street, near Campbell, and who has been entertaining a pair of foxes for some time at the expense of his poultry-yard, gave one of the animals his liberty, on Saturday last, and an exciting chase of that neighborhood had an ending. The poor fox, unaccustomed to the dodges of wild life, was readily taken.

MARRIAGE IN NICARAGUA.—At a Rivas, on the 15th January, General E. J. Saunders, of Gen. Walker's army, was married to Miss Elizabeth Swingle. The ceremony was performed by General Walker, in the Episcopal service.

THE ALARM OF FIRE last evening about nine o'clock was caused by the burning of a chimney on the southwest corner of Ninth and Market streets.

THE WEATHER.—The temperature of the atmosphere was considerably warmer last evening, with a slight fall of snow about midnight.

AN OLD WOMAN was arrested for drunkenness yesterday.

WE LEARN FROM ROME that the Holy Father has granted the gold medal of the order of merit to Signor Giacomini Mochi for having so well carried out the works designed by the architect Poletti, for the erection of the monumental column of the Immaculate Conception.

Twelve deserters from Newport Barracks, who had been caught and returned, were yesterday rewarded with twenty-five and fifty lashes each, on the bare back, and well laid on. Rather a cool day for such sport.

GREAT ATTRACTION FOR MARCH.—\$2,500 will be distributed in gifts to the purchasers of the Oriental Life Liniment during the present month at the principal depot, No. 96 Third street. The gifts are new and desirable, consisting of gold and silver watches, breast pins, car rings, finger rings, work boxes, portmonies, etc. The Liniment is the most popular medicine now in use. No family should be without it. Any purchaser of 50 cents' worth receives a free gift, worth from twenty-five cents to fifty dollars. Remember the place, No. 96 Third street, near the Post-office.

THOUGH IT may seem strange to many who have not seen it, it is no doubt the fact, that Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative will change gray hair to its original color, and cause it to grow on heads entirely bald, and by a few applications keep it from falling off. There was a time when persons who lost their hair were compelled to wear wigs or go bald, but since the advent of Prof. Wood's Gray Hair—Evanville Enquirer.

Sold by all druggists and dealers in Louisville.

Port of Louisville.

Steamboats Leaving To-day.

Arrivals and Departures.

Arrived.—Lacrosse, St. Louis; Jackson Strider, Cincinnati; City of Ohio, Cincinnati; Princes, Cincinnati; Sultan, N. O.; Lacrosse, St. Louis; James, Montgomery, N. O.; Fulton, St. Louis; J. H. Done, Shawmeyer, N. O.; Franchot, Pittsburg.

Departed.—Lacrosse, St. Louis; Jackson Strider, Cincinnati; City of Ohio, Cincinnati; Princes, Cincinnati; Sultan, N. O.; Lacrosse, St. Louis; James, Montgomery, N. O.; Fulton, St. Louis; J. H. Done, Shawmeyer, N. O.; Franchot, Pittsburg.

News by Telegraph.

Pittsburg, March 3, 2.—River 6 feet 6 inches and falling. Weather clear and cold but growing milder.

Cincinnati, March 3, 2.—River falling. Weather clear and cold.

Evansville, March 3, 2.—Steamers New York, John Biggs, Mariner, J. H. Conn, Cincinnati, Highland and Europa passed on Sunday.

St. Louis, March 3, 2.—River rising. Weather clear and cold.

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Daily Review of the Market.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY LOUISVILLE DEMOCRAT.
TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 1887.

TORONTO.—Sales at the warehouses of 97 bbls. in 11 lots, and 100 bbls. in 1 lot, of No. 1 white sugar, at 11 1/2 cts. per lb. No. 2 white sugar, at 11 1/4 cts. per lb. No. 3 white sugar, at 11 1/8 cts. per lb. No. 4 white sugar, at 11 1/2 cts. per lb. No. 5 white sugar, at 11 1/4 cts. per lb. No. 6 white sugar, at 11 1/8 cts. per lb. No. 7 white sugar, at 11 1/2 cts. per lb. No. 8 white sugar, at 11 1/4 cts. per lb. No. 9 white sugar, at 11 1/8 cts. per lb. No. 10 white sugar, at 11 1/2 cts. per lb. No. 11 white sugar, at 11 1/4 cts. per lb. No. 12 white sugar, at 11 1/8 cts. per lb. No. 13 white sugar, at 11 1/2 cts. per lb. No. 14 white sugar, at 11 1/4 cts. per lb. No. 15 white sugar, at 11 1/8 cts. per lb. No. 16 white sugar, at 11 1/2 cts. per lb. No. 17 white sugar, at 11 1/4 cts. per lb. No. 18 white sugar, at 11 1/8 cts. per lb. No. 19 white sugar, at 11 1/2 cts. per lb. No. 20 white sugar, at 11 1/4 cts. per lb. No. 21 white sugar, at 11 1/8 cts. per lb. No. 22 white sugar, at 11 1/2 cts. per lb. No. 23 white sugar, at 11 1/4 cts. per lb. No. 24 white sugar, at 11 1/8 cts. per lb. No. 25 white sugar, at 11 1/2 cts. per lb. No. 26 white sugar, at 11 1/4 cts. per lb. No. 27 white sugar, at 11 1/8 cts. per lb. No. 28 white sugar, at 11 1/2 cts. per lb. No. 29 white sugar, at 11 1/4 cts. per lb. No. 30 white sugar, at 11 1/8 cts. per lb. No. 31 white sugar, at 11 1/2 cts. per lb. No. 32 white sugar, at 11 1/4 cts. per lb. No. 33 white sugar, at 11 1/8 cts. per lb. No. 34 white sugar, at 11 1/2 cts. per lb. No. 35 white sugar, at 11 1/4 cts. per lb. No. 36 white sugar, at 11 1/8 cts. per lb. No. 37 white sugar, at 11 1/2 cts. per lb. No. 38 white sugar, at 11 1/4 cts. per lb. No. 39 white sugar, at 11 1/8 cts. per lb. No. 40 white sugar, at 11 1/2 cts. per lb. No. 41 white sugar, at 11 1/4 cts. per lb. No. 42 white sugar, at 11 1/8 cts. per lb. No. 43 white sugar, at 11 1/2 cts. per lb. No. 44 white sugar, at 11 1/4 cts. per lb. No. 45 white sugar, at 11 1/8 cts. per lb. No. 46 white sugar, at 11 1/2 cts. per lb. No. 47 white sugar, at 11 1/4 cts. per lb. No. 48 white sugar, at 11 1/8 cts. per lb. No. 49 white sugar, at 11 1/2 cts. per lb. No. 50 white sugar, at 11 1/4 cts. per lb. No. 51 white sugar, at 11 1/8 cts. per lb. No. 52 white sugar, at 11 1/2 cts. per lb. No. 53 white sugar, at 11 1/4 cts. per lb. No. 54 white sugar, at 11 1/8 cts. per lb. No. 55 white sugar, at 11 1/2 cts. per lb. No. 56 white sugar, at 11 1/4 cts. per lb. No. 57 white sugar, at 11 1/8 cts. per lb. No. 58 white sugar, at 11 1/2 cts. per lb. No. 59 white sugar, at 11 1/4 cts. per lb. No. 60 white sugar, at 11 1/8 cts. per lb. No. 61 white sugar, at 11 1/2 cts. per lb. No. 62 white sugar, at 11 1/4 cts. per lb. No. 63 white sugar, at 11 1/8 cts. per lb. No. 64 white sugar, at 11 1/2 cts. per lb. No. 65 white sugar, at 11 1/4 cts. per lb. No. 66 white sugar, at 11 1/8 cts. per lb. No. 67 white sugar, at 11 1/2 cts. per lb. No. 68 white sugar, at 11 1/4 cts. per lb. No. 69 white sugar, at 11 1/8 cts. per lb. No. 70 white sugar, at 11 1/2 cts. per lb. No. 71 white sugar, at 11 1/4 cts. per lb. No. 72 white sugar, at 11 1/8 cts. per lb. No. 73 white sugar, at 11 1/2 cts. per lb. No. 74 white sugar, at 11 1/4 cts. per lb. No. 75 white sugar, at 11 1/8 cts. per lb. No. 76 white sugar, at 11 1/2 cts. per lb. No. 77 white sugar, at 11 1/4 cts. per lb. No. 78 white sugar, at 11 1/8 cts. per lb. No. 79 white sugar, at 11 1/2 cts. per lb. No. 80 white sugar, at 11 1/4 cts. per lb. No. 81 white sugar, at 11 1/8 cts. per lb. No. 82 white sugar, at 11 1/2 cts. per lb. No. 83 white sugar, at 11 1/4 cts. per lb. No. 84 white sugar, at 11 1/8 cts. per lb. No. 85 white sugar, at 11 1/2 cts. per lb. No. 86 white sugar, at 11 1/4 cts. per lb. No. 87 white sugar, at 11 1/8 cts. per lb. No. 88 white sugar, at 11 1/2 cts. per lb. No. 89 white sugar, at 11 1/4 cts. per lb. No. 90 white sugar, at 11 1/8 cts. per lb. No. 91 white sugar, at 11 1/2 cts. per lb. No. 92 white sugar, at 11 1/4 cts. per lb. No. 93 white sugar, at 11 1/8 cts. per lb. No. 94 white sugar, at 11 1/2 cts. per lb. No. 95 white sugar, at 11 1/4 cts. per lb. No. 96 white sugar, at 11 1/8 cts. per lb. No. 97 white sugar, at 11 1/2 cts. per lb. No. 98 white sugar, at 11 1/4 cts. per lb. No. 99 white sugar, at 11 1/8 cts. per lb. No. 100 white sugar, at 11 1/2 cts. per lb.

Telegraphic Markets.

New York, March 3, 2.—Cotton—Exchanged sales of 1,600 bales at an advance of 1/4 cts. per bale. Middling Orleans quoted at 14 1/2 cts. per bale. Middling upland quoted at 14 1/4 cts. per bale. Middling lowland quoted at 14 1/8 cts. per bale. Middling extra quoted at 14 1/2 cts. per bale. Middling good quoted at 14 1/4 cts. per bale. Middling fine quoted at 14 1/8 cts. per bale. Middling very fine quoted at 14 1/2 cts. per bale. Middling extra fine quoted at 14 1/4 cts. per bale. Middling very extra fine quoted at 14 1/8 cts. per bale. Middling super quoted at 14 1/2 cts. per bale. Middling extra super quoted at 14 1/4 cts. per bale. Middling very extra super quoted at 14 1/8 cts. per bale. Middling super extra quoted at 14 1/2 cts. per bale. Middling extra super extra quoted at 14 1/4 cts. per bale. Middling very extra super extra quoted at 14 1/8 cts. per bale. Middling super extra extra quoted at 14 1/2 cts. per bale. Middling extra super extra extra quoted at 14 1/4 cts. per bale. 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GROCERIES, &C.

SUNDRIES.
 100 boxes Star Candles;
 50 do pressed Tallow Candles;
 50 do Rosin Soap;
 40 pkgs Gunpowder Tea;
 20 boxes Italian Vermicelli;
 20 cases Sardines;
 20 14-pipes pure French Brandy, in bonds;
 2 baskets Champagnes, Blicarte Salmon;
 15 do do, Piper Hiedsic, garnish;
 20 boxes Cabinet Champagne;

20 do superior Claret, old;
15 do Hunt Barsac, white;
100 baskets Anisced Cordial;
30,000 Soda Corks;
30 gross Claret Wine Bottles; for sale by
fe-25 **BLANCAGNIEL, MOORE & MURRAY**
SUGAR.—35 HHDS STRICTLY
prime Sugar just received per steamer *Joe. Mor-*
gounper and for sale by
fe-17 **BLANCAGNIEL, MOORE & MURRAY**
SUGAR.—25 HHDS PRIME NEW

LARD. 16 bbls prime Lard; 188 kegs do do; for sale by
fe28 CORNWALL & BRO

RAISINS. — 150 ROXES MR AN
fe24 Layer Raisins for sale by
WALLACE POPE & CO

ORANGES.—100 BOXES SICILY,
prime order, landing from Eclipse and for
fe21 FONDA & MORRIS

PACKING YARN.—25 REELS PAC
ing Yarn in store and for sale by
fe18 D. S. B. NEDICT & SON

SICILY ORANGES AND LEMONS.
134 boxes received per Florida and for sale by
fe21 FONDA & MORRIS

TARRIED ROPE AND COTTON ROPE
in store and for sale by
fe18 D. S. BENEDICT & SON

ST. LOUIS FLOUR.—25 BARRELS
Pearl Mills Flour, received per Southern, and
sale by fe20 D. S. BENEDICT & SON

SOAP.—200 BOXES GERMAN SOAP
for sale by fe20 CORNWALL & BROS.

COFFEE

300 bags prime Rio Coffee;
50 do Laguayra do;
60 do Java do; in store and for sale
for D. S. BENEDICT & SON.

Rectifying Tubs.

WISHING TO ENLARGE OUR
Rectifying business, we offer for sale cheap,
1 fifty-barrel Receiver;
4 Rectifying Tubs.
The above are now in use and in good order, and
on twenty barrels per day.

JOHN B. McILVAINE & SON
Main, below Seventh

VINEGAR.—500 BBL'S CIDER VI
egar in store and for sale by
MADDUX & SMITH, 27 Third

RAISINS.
100 boxes MR Raisins;
100 do Layer do; for sale by
WALLACE POPE & CO

FLOUR—NOW BEING RECEIVED
from my "Parsonson Mills," a lot of superfine Family Flour, and also a lot of fine Flour.
FRANCIS McHARRY
and Main street, bet. Eighth and Ninth

A LARGE LOT OF FANCY AND
Macet Baskets at
ANDERSON

ROYAL CHINA, BENGAL AND
Worcester Sauces at

SUNDRIES.
 700 bags Rio Coffee;
 20 casks Bass & Co.'s Ale, in pink bottles;
 20 do Allison's do do do;
 15 do London Porter, do do;
 250 boxes German Soap;
 200 bbls Resin, for soapmakers' use;
 200 boxes No. 1 Family Soap;
 100 bbls No. 1 and 2 Lard Oil.

In store and for sale by
 COHEN, WALL & CO.

ROPE, & C.
75 coils Manila Rope;
50 bales Oakum; for sale by
ja27 CURD & C

ALE.—40 CASKS ALLSOPP A
Buss & Co.'s Pale Ale for sale by
ja29 CORNWALL & W

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—250 BA
Pennsylvania, to arrive, and for sale by

(de) FERGUSON & SONS
OYSTERS.—WE ARE IN RECEIPT
of an invoice of pickled Cove Oysters, which
will sell cheap. [RG] OWEN & STROTHER

SOAP.
100 boxes German Soap;
200 do No. 1 do; for sale by
d&22 CORNWALL & BROS

CHEESE.

20 boxes Pineapple;
30 do English Dairy; for sale by
WALLACE POPE & SONS
Teas Have Advanced!
FORTY CHESTS ASSORT
Green and Black Teas on hand, which we
sell at invoice cost and carriage, to a pro-
customer, at sixty days. This lot is very do-
[Jas 31] JOHN B. McILVAIN & SONS

TAR, PITCH, AND ROSIN.
250 lbs Tar;
200 do Rosin;
50 do Pitch; in store and for sale by
D. S. BENEDICT & S

50 1/2 do do do; For sale by
CORNWALL & B
SUNDRIES.—FOREIGN AND
domestic Preserves, Fruits, Sauces, Catchups, W
Brandies, &c. for sale by
J. T. LANHAM & CO., Third
FLOUR! FLOUR!!—200 BARRELS
fresh ground Indiana Flour in store and for sale
MADEUX & SMITH, 27 Third

FOR HIRE.—A GOOD COOK. Call on [redacted] THUSTIN & L.

CLOVER SEED.—100 BBLs. RECEIVED this day, per Jeffersonville Railroad for sale by [redacted] THUSTIN & L. Main street, near School.

READING BISCUITS.—WE HAVE a supply on hand, received direct from Hunt, Palmer, or Reading, Eng. land. For invalids, these biscuits are most desirable. **ask, ask a Wine or Tea.**

are unsurpassed. For sale only by
J. T. LANHAM & CO.
Sole Agents for the Manufacture
of
CHEESE, &C.
40 boxes Pineapple Cheese;
25 do Orange county do;
50 do Longe orth's Sparkling and Dry W
150 do Star Candles; for sale by
WALLACE POPE &
OAKUM.—150 BALES OAKUM
Atkinson, & Co., Agents.

GOLDEN SIRUP.—10 BBLs PHILADELPHIA SIRUP received and for sale by
W. & H. B. BURNKHARDT, 417 Market
PICKLES.—35 BOXES ASSORTED PICKLES just received per steamer Clara Dean
for sale by
W. & H. B. BURNKHARDT, 417 Market

SUGAR.—45 HHDS PRIME A
fine Sugar for sale by
P. 27 THUSTIN & E

MOLASSES.—150 BBLs AND HA
bbls in store and for sale by
P. 27 THUSTIN & E

SUNDRIES.
100 boxes Soap;
150 boxes Tobacco;
75 boxes Starch;

100 Dozen Yoke, Green and black;
75 gross Matches;
1000 lbs Indigo;
150 dozen Buckets;
50 nests Tubs;
150 dozen Brooms;
75 boxes Candles;

fe27 THUSTIN & RU

TIGHT COOPERAGE.
100 Half-Barrels;
100 Ten-gallon Kewes;
100 Five do do; for sale by

NUTS.
5 bbls English Walnuts, new crop;
5 bbls Filberts, do;
Received per Florida and for sale by
fe21 FORD & MORRIS
SOMETHING EXTRA. — 20 HAI
5 chests superior Green and Black Teas, bought
pressly for our family trade.
fe21 HILBERT & SON, 496 Market

FRESH TOMATOES & PEACHES
A large quantity of fresh Tomatoes and Peaches put up for family trade, for sale by
J. T. LANHAM & CO., Third
SUNDRIES.
160 dozen quart cans fresh Peaches;
20 do pint bottles fresh Finest Apples;
30 do quart cans fresh Tomatoes;
100 whole, $\frac{1}{2}$, and $\frac{1}{4}$ boxes Raisins;
25 bbls fresh Pecans;
20 cans Brandy Cherries;

10,000 Opera Vegetables, assorted brands;
50,000 Half-Spanish Cigars, for sale low by
fe26 A. BORE, Confectioner,
No. 93 Third street, above Main

CIDER VINEGAR.—75 BBLs C
der and Wine Vinegar in store and for sale by
fe26 ABM. FONDA, 93 Fourth st

NAILS.—950 KEGS NAILS, ASST-
for sale by [ja27] CURD & CO

HIBBITT & SON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERY, Flour, and Tea Store, No. 409 Market street, between Second and Third.
MAPLE MOLASSES.—A SUPPLY
just received and for sale by
HIBBITT & SON

